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ABSTRACT

A reference for program and research planning on industrialization in nonmetropolitan (rural) areas, this annotated bibliography cites U.S. case studies on social impacts caused by rural industrial growth completed between 1965 and 1974. More than 150 journal articles (written by economists, geographers, and sociologists) and research reports (master's and Ph.D. dissertations, Experiment Station Bulletins) are listed alphabetically by author. Citations of material are limited to those reporting data from an empirical assessment of a new plant siting; each had to address the question, Does it report on some aspect of community response to the location of a new manufacturing plant? The plant location had to have occurred since 1945 to avoid the unique aspects of rural plant locations related to war efforts of the 1940's. The number of documents cited increases with recency of publication. Names of journals from which materials were drawn, with their publisher, address, and editor, are provided in an appendix. (RS)

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Annotated Bibliography of U.S. Case Studies

Social Impacts of Nonmetro Industrial Growth

by
Dr. Arne Selvik
Dr. Gene F. Summers

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Southern Rural Development Center SRDC Series Publication No. 18

FOREWORD

This bibliography of literature in the area of Social Impacts of Nonmetro Industrial Growth is intended as a reference for program and research planning touching the concerns of industrialization.

The Southern Rural Development Center has funded ten Functional Networks to synthesize research results in high-priority areas of rural development. Among these is a Network under Dr. Eldon Smith at the University of Kentucky on Industrialization of Rural Areas. During their literature search they become aware of the Selvik-Summers bibliography. Because of the importance of this topic area and the need for information and guidance in planning for industrial expansion, this bibliography is being printed to complement the work of the Rural Industrialization Network.

Dr. Arne Selvik and Dr. Gene Summers, authors of this bibliography, call this a first phase in their cross-national study of social impacts caused by industrialization. Bibliography citations are limited to the subject of new plant site selection, to address the question, "How does a community respond?" to industrial growth and change.

William W. Linder
Director

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF NONMETRO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Annotated Bibliography of U.S. Case Studies

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INTRODUCTION

The relatively recent development of manufacturing activities in non-metropolitan areas of modern societies represents special opportunities and poses new problems for community leaders, regional and local planners, and for the rural population at large. To an extent that exceeds most former efforts to change the industrial composition of backward regions, vast resources have in the post-war period been channeled into the non-metropolitan hinterlands of Western nations. Experimentation with growth centers and industrial parks has met with mixed success, as have various kinds of subsidization of industrial capital and labor migration.[1)]

Partly as an element in processes of planned social and economic change, and partly as a result of individual businesses' change in location preferences, manufacturing plants have popped up among barns and silos in the U.S. and Europe. Paper and metal processing, chemical plants and automobile industry, furniture, textiles and apparel manufacturing are among the most important representatives of the non-metropolitan industry - attracted to rural areas by cheap labor, land, and utilities. Over a couple of decades a new spatial division of labor in society seems to be emerging. An increasingly larger proportion of all manufactured goods is being produced in nonmetropolitan areas of industrial nations, whereas the economic functions of administration, planning, and sale remain in the metropolitan centers.

This separation of the manufacturing from the administrative functions implies a new economic and social structuring in space. Rural communities serving as host communities for absentee-owned plants obviously lose some degrees of control of local economic and social activities.

1) Cf. Niles Hansen (ed.): Public Policy and Regional Economic Development. The Experience of Nine Western Nations. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1974.

In most cases the role of the host is a voluntary one and, indeed, most communities have invested large amounts in infrastructure and special contributions to attract the new industry, expecting to reap economic benefits in the long run.

The documented evidence of social impacts of nonmetropolitan manufacturing that is reported in this bibliography indicates that the experience so far in rural America is a mixed one.[2] But, as the studies in this collection have applied a multitude of approaches, and include a great diversity of methods and variables, they do not give a satisfactorily coherent picture of the real situation. Case studies are not meant to convey that kind of information. However, as a basis for generating hypotheses about relationships in a wider context they are invaluable, and this is the justification for the dissemination of this kind of research material.

The work reported in this bibliography is one of the results of the first phase of a cross-national study of social impacts of rural industrial development. Another bibliography, by Håkon Gundersen and Arne Selvik[3], covering Scandinavian publications, is being published by Universitetsforlaget (The Norwegian University Press). The present publication can be seen as supplementary to and as a systematic extension of a bibliography by Gene F. Summers and his associates.[4]

2) Cf. Gene F. Summers et al.: Industrial Invasion of Nonmetropolitan America. A Quarter Century of Experience. New York: Praeger Publishers. 1976.

3) Håkon Gundersen & Arne Selvik: Industri i Distrikts-Norge. En annotert bibliografi. Bergen: Institute of Sociology, University of Bergen, 1975.

4) Gene F. Summers, Sharon Evans and Jon Minkoff: "Rural Industrial Development Bibliography. Selected Impact Study Documents". Working Paper RID 75.1 (January) 1975. University of Wisconsin-Madison: Center of Applied Sociology.

The bibliography presents annotations of a number of articles from journals within the discipline of social science, the names and publishers of which appear in the appendix. The articles, most of them written by economists, geographers, and sociologists, cover the period from 1965 to 1974. In addition, a large number of research reports (Master's and Ph.D. dissertations, Experiment Station Bulletins and so on) have been annotated.

In the cases where an article or a report includes an abstract by the author(s), this abstract has been copied and the entry is marked by (Author). The remaining articles have been annotated by the compilers of this bibliography. Assistance in this work by Amy Waldinger and Paul Schervish is gratefully acknowledged.

The criteria for selection of articles were as follows: The article had to report data from an empirical assessment of a new plant siting. By "impact" we were concerned only with measured impacts, not projections of impacts in the sense of the term, "impact statements", as employed by several contemporary regulatory agencies. Thus, we asked of each document: "Does it report on some aspect of community response to the location of a new manufacturing plant?" Obviously, in doing so we have restricted the meaning of "industrial development" to the location of new manufacturing plants. The plant location had to have occurred since 1945. This is arbitrary, to be sure. The choice was directed by a concern that we avoid the temporary and historically unique aspects of rural plant locations intrinsic to the war efforts of the 1940s while also being as inclusive of evidence on recent industrial location experiences. As an examination of the bibliography will indicate, the number of documents included increases with the recency of publication. This probably is a function of both the growing concern for effects of industrial plant locations in rural areas and the rapid decay of fugitive literature. In any event, the frequency of entries increases with the recency of publication year.

It is our hope that this publication will contribute to the dissemination of information about problems that are just starting to be thoroughly explored.

The compilation of this bibliography was supported by the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and by Research Grant B.31.23-048 "Kraftutbygging og samfunnsendring. Aurlandsprosjektet" from the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities (NAVF).

Gene F. Summers

Arne Selvik

Madison, January 1977

Abt Associates, Inc.
1968 "The industrialization of southern rural areas: a study of industry and federal assistance in small towns with recommendations for future policy," (December) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Office of Economic Research.

This study focuses on the needs and experiences of the smaller southern towns and is a general evaluation of the industrialization process in rural areas. The basic premises of the growth center concept are examined. The primary problems of rural areas, unemployment and underemployment, are discussed along with public services and assistance programs as solutions. Past methods of encouraging growth are surveyed and the framework within which the industry-solicitation process takes place is analyzed.

Andrews, R. B., I. V. Fine, A. C. Johnson, and E.E. Werner
1959 "The effects of industrialization on six small Wisconsin cities," Wisconsin Commerce Papers, Volume 2, Number 3 (April) Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Business Research Council Committee for Economic Development. University of Wisconsin School of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research and Service.

This study attempts to provide some information on whether new industries locating in the city will provide more benefits than costs to the community. Two groups of small cities with different degrees of industrialization were compared to determine whether there were observable differences between them. Impact on the economy and municipal operations and the attitudes of the citizens toward industrialization are discussed.

Andrews, Wade H. and Ward W. Bauder
1968 "The effects of industrialization on a rural county: Comparisons of social change in Monroe and Noble counties of Ohio." Department Series A.E. 407 (May) Wooster, Ohio: Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

This report discusses the effects of a large industrial establishment on a depressed area, Monroe County. Noble County was used as the control county in the comparative analysis of change. Some variables affected by the new industry are population characteristics, residential migration, occupational status, level of living, and communication.

Andrews, Wade H., Ward W. Bauder, and Everett M. Rogers
1960 "Benchmarks for rural industrialization... a study of rural development in Monroe County, Ohio." Research Bulletin 870 (November) Wooster, Ohio: Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The present study was designed to describe what happens when a large industry moves into a rural semi-isolated county. This bulletin is mainly a description of the population, agriculture, industry, and social organization of Monroe County at the time the construction of the new factory was starting. Future analysis will be more directly concerned with the effects and changes resulting from the rapid industrial development. (Authors)

Arkansas Department of Labor, Employment Security Division
1958 "The effect of an industry on a small rural community: Byrd Manufacturing Corporation and Star City, Arkansas." (September) Little Rock, Arkansas: Reports and Analysis Section, Employment Security Division, Arkansas Department of Labor.

The immediate objective was to determine just what happens in a community when a new plant is established: the effect on business, on the people, and their lives, on the farm situation, and on the community as a social situation. The scope of this study was planned to include socio-economic and demographic points pertaining to the community affected, its people, business activity, and industrial activity. (Author)

Beck, Elwood M., Jr.
1972 "A study of rural industrial development and occupational mobility." Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee, Department of Sociology (Ph.D. Dissertation)

The study investigated the effects of rapid industrial development upon the distribution of occupational mobility in a rural area. Data were collected in 1966 and 1971 in an area of rural Illinois where the Jones-Laughlin Steel Corporation located a large plant and in a control area. Research showed that little occupational mobility occurred in either region in the period studied but the location of the plant may have contributed to stabilizing the occupational structure of the area in which it was located. Thus while not inducing mobility, the characteristic deteriorization of the occupational structure in a rural area may have been inhibited. Industrial development seems to produce a younger, better educated population and with higher status than would otherwise be expected.

Beck, E. M.
1972 "Industrial development and occupational movers and stayers," Working paper RID 72.17 (April) Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

The objective of this report is to assess the impact of a large-scale steel plant upon the occupational structure and mobility within an industrially developing midwest region. One geographical area is studied and provides for some insight into the results of limited industrial inputs into agrarian regions.

Beck, E. M.
1973 "A canonical approach to assessing occupational mobility matrices," Social Science Research 2 (September): 247-256.

This paper develops a summary measure of occupational persistence which does not require translating the occupational categories into status scale scores. The measure is based on the mean of the squared canonical correlations extracted from a general mobility matrix. The procedure is employed to assess the impact of rapid regional economic diversification on the movement of labor within the occupational structure. (Author)

Beck, E. M., Louis Dotson and Gene F. Summers
1973 "Effects of industrial development on heads of households-" Growth and Change 4 (July): 16-19.

It was found that during the research period, 1966 to 1971, the region which acquired the new industry developed a population of employed heads of households that is younger and better educated, with higher status occupations. yet that has no higher family background status than the residents of the region prior to the industrial development. In the control region the employed heads of households have become older, have no greater educational attainment, and do not hold higher status jobs. It is significant that in the experimental region there has been an increase in the equality of the distribution of both head's total annual income and total annual family income. There has been no such change in the distribution of incomes in the control region. (Authors)

Beck, E. M. and Gene F. Summers
1973 "Industrial development and changes in occupational structures." Working paper RID 73.11 (June), Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

Analysis is based on household survey data (1966-1971) from the study of the Jones-Laughlin Steel Corporation plant at Hennepin, Illinois. It was found that the short-term impact of the steel mill was minimal in terms of changes in market participation and work specialization. The effect on sectoral relocation and occupational upgrading was more pronounced. There was some support for the proposition that rural development increased work bureaucratization. Changes in the distribution of labor across occupational categories was unrelated to industrial development.

Bender, Lloyd D., Bernal Green, and Rex R.Campbell
1971 "Trickle-down and leakage in the war on poverty." Growth and Change, Vol. 2, No. 4 (October): 34-41.

Given regional growth through industrialization, do employment opportunities actually trickle-down to the poor, or are they prevented by leakages from reaching the intended beneficiaries? The purpose of this article is to investigate one aspect of this problem by measuring to what degree the rural poor of the Ozarks are bypassed as the region industrializes. (Authors)

Bertrand, Alvin L. and Harold W. Osborne
1959 "Rural industrialization in a Louisiana community." Bulletin No. 524 (June). Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University, Agricultural Experiment Station.

The general aim of the study was to determine the effects of new industries in rural areas on levels of living, occupational adjustments, migration patterns, and individual family incomes of both employee and nonemployee families. The basic questions asked are (1) Whom does a rural industry employ? (2) How does rural industry affect the economic and social well-being of a community? (3) How does rural industry affect agricultural practices in a community? (4) How does industry affect the social institutions in a rural community? (5) What are the attitudes of rural people toward industrial employment? (Authors)

Bertrand, Alvin L. and Harold W. Osborne
1959 "The impact of industrialization on a rural community," Journal of Farm Economics, Volume 41, No. 5 (December): 1127-1134.

The magnitude of the effort to industrialize rural areas, plus the fact that industrialization has not always been successful has suggested the need for a systematic look at the impact of industry on rural communities. The study reported on here is aimed in that direction. Its general aim was to test a series of hypotheses relating to the impact of new industry on a low-income rural area. (Authors)

Bertrand, Alvin L. and Harold W. Osborne
1960 "Rural industrialization: a situational analysis," Rural Sociology Vol. 25, No. 4 (December): 387-393.

The purpose of the study was to test various hypotheses relating to industry as a practical solution to the social and economic problems of rural areas. The study showed that industrialization served to raise levels of living substantially but did not change social participation, social institutions and farming endeavors to a great extent. (Authors)

Bertrand, Alvin L., Paul H. Price, and Harold W. Osborne
1958 "The impact of industrial development on rural levels of living (a study of plant employees in a sample area in rural Louisiana)." Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University, Department of Rural Sociology (mimeographed paper).

The general aim of this study was to test various hypotheses relating to the impact of new industry on rural areas. One hypothesis suggested that the development of industry would make possible the achievement of higher levels of living in depressed rural areas by increasing incomes and raising the consumption level of goods and services.

Black Therel R., Carmen Fredrickson, and Sheridan T. Maitland
1960 "Industrialization of Box Elder County." Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 420. Logan, Utah: Utah State University.

This is a study of a Thiokol Chemical Corporation plant locating in rural Box Elder County. The plant workers both local and those from the outside are focused on their attitudes, and their selectivity for industrial employment. In certain characteristics local employees were significantly different from other local persons and local employees differed from Thiokol employees who came from outside the county.

Brady, Guy, Jr.
1974 "The economic impact of industrialization on a rural town economy; Wynne, Arkansas." Fayetteville, Arkansas: The University of Arkansas. (Master's Thesis).

This is a case study which investigates the economic impact of industrialization on the public and private sector of the local community of Wynne, Arkansas. In the private sector, the study is specifically concerned with the primary and secondary effects on income, unemployment rates, employment shifts, population, in-migration, commuting, and spending patterns. In the public sector it is specifically concerned with effects on the revenues and expenditures of the city government for public services and public utilities, and on the school system. (Author)

Brann, W. Paul
1964 "Helena, West Helena, Arkansas: A case study in economic readjustment." Pp. 310-349 in Community Economic Development Efforts: Five Case Studies. Supplementary paper No. 18 (December). New York: Committee for Economic Development.

This study is concerned with a problem of economic readjustment which characterizes a large part of the rural South and Southwest. Mechanization and increased productivity in agriculture ... has created a need for jobs for displaced farm workers in many Southern communities. This is the story of how Helena-West Helena, Arkansas, worked on the problem. (Author)

Brinkman, George
1973 "Effects of industrializing small communities," Journal of Community Development Society, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Spring): 69-80.

This article can help community leaders understand the consequences of industrialization by identifying the costs and benefits of attracting and developing new industry. The direct and indirect impacts of a new industry are examined on private jobs, income, and property and on government revenues and expenditures. Several research studies also are reviewed to provide numerical guidelines for estimating the overall costs and benefits and their distribution among the private, government, and school sectors of a community. (Author)

Bucher, Norman J.
1970 "Spending habits of manufacturing workers," Special Report No. 6. Office of Industrial Development Studies, University of Missouri. Jefferson City, Missouri: Missouri Division of Commerce and Industrial Development.

Eight new manufacturing operations in Midwestern communities were examined. One factor examined was the spending habits of the employees at the new plants. The intent was to determine the share of total employee patronage and the share of the new plant's payroll which finds its way into the local community. (Author)

Bucher, Norman J.
1971 "Impact of new industrial plants: eight case studies." (January), Office of Industrial Development Studies, University of Missouri. Jefferson City, Missouri: Missouri Division of Commerce and Industrial Development.

The main hypothesis of this study contends that an industrial development program can be of significant benefit to some communities if properly applied. Several sub-hypotheses of the paper are (1) the benefits of a development project will accrue to a community and to a firm relative to the size of the community involved and (2) the cost of a project is minimal to the firm, but significant and often overlooked by the community. (Author)

Bureau of Population and Economic Research
1956 "The impact of industry in a southern rural county: changes in road use, travel habits and socioeconomic characteristics in Charlotte County, Virginia, five years after the establishment of a new manufacturing plant." Burau of Population and Economic Research, University of Virginia. Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Department of Highways.

This study was designed to assess the impact which a manufacturing plant had on highway use and the economic and social patterns of Charlotte County, Virginia. The establishment of the new plant in Charlotte County has been accompanied by changes in the occupation, income level, standard of living, and travel habits of the people. (Author)

Claef, Wesley C. and Charles Daoust
1955 "A summary of two case studies on the impact of new industry on small towns: what will new industry mean to my town?" Washington, D.C.: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Office of Technical Services, Area Development Division.

The Area Development Division sponsored two studies to obtain information on the whole range of effects of industrial development on communities. This pamphlet is a summary of these studies. In spite of wide differences in the two developments, the arrival of new industry had similar effects and created similar community problems.

Carroll, John J. and Seymour Sacks
1962 "The property tax base and the pattern of local government expenditures: the influence of industry." Pp. 173-189 in Regional Science Association, Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, Vol. 9

In this paper we examine the impact of the industrial component of the property tax base upon the expenditure and tax rate patterns for cities, villages, and towns in New York State. After discussing the relation of this material to the general problems of urban land use we suggest a measure of urbanization which we believe has general applicability. (Authors)

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
1960 "What new industrial jobs mean to a community." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Economic Analysis and Study.

This article attempts to measure the quantitative effects on a community of a new industrial payroll. "Industrialization induces expansion of many facets of community life not directly related thereto. This study pictures some of those relationships. (Author)

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
1968 "What new industrial jobs mean to a community." Washington D.C.: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Economic Analysis and Study.

The tables in these reports measure the economic effects of industrialization. In the sample areas selected for this study, there is a very strong connection between the growth of industrial payrolls and changes in other indexes such as bank deposits and retail sales. (Author)

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
1973 "What new jobs mean to a community." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Economic Analysis and Study.

In response to many requests for updated figures, the present report studies economic and other changes occurring in ten counties which became industrialized between 1960 and 1970, as contrasted with ten counties which did not industrialize. ... we have compared economic changes between 1960 and 1970 in 127 standard metropolitan statistical areas having greater employment growth (both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing), as contrasted with 127 areas having lesser employment growth. (Author)

Chen, Cong-Tong
1972 "Impact of industrialization on farm organization in North-Central Illinois." Urbana-Champaign: University of Illinois, Department of Ag. Economics (Ph.D. Dissertation)

The study examined the impact of changes in land prices, wage rates and the availability of hired labor on farm organization and income during the construction, beginning of production and full-production periods of the Jones & Laughlin steel plant location in the rural Hennepin area of Putnam County, Illinois. Farmers were classified into six size-groups and multi-period linear programing was used to establish the impact of the variables on different size farms over time. Various changes over time are described and general implications noted: 1) affecting the organization of agricultural production, in order of increasing strength, are land price, wage rates and availability of hired labor; 2) smaller farms have an economic advantage over larger ones during industrialization because larger farms, more dpendent on hired labor for their hog production, are forced to reduce their labor and take up cash grain production; 3) operating income increased for smaller farms and decreased for larger ones thus stimulating the local economy because farm families spend a higher percentage of their income and spend it locally.

Childs, Milburn Dan
1973 "An Economic Analysis of Plant Location by Community Size in Oklahoma." Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, Department of Agricultural Economics (Master's Thesis).

The general objective of this study was to analyze the number of jobs created by new plant locations and plant expansions in Oklahoma from 1963 through 1971. A descriptive analysis was conducted to determine where new jobs were being created and in which industries. All communities in the state were partitioned into seven intervals according to population. Each community size interval was analyzed to ascertain what types of manufacturing industries created jobs from new plants or expansions of existing plants. Capital-labor ratios for each type of manufacturing industry and community size interval were also calculated. An empirical analysis was employed to determine the statistical relationship between job creations and community characteristics. (Author)

Christiansen, John R., Sheridan Maitland and John W. Payne
1959 "Industrialization and rural life in two central Utah counties." Bulletin 416, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Logan, Utah: Utah State University

The primary purpose of this study survey was to appraise some of the social and economic changes which occurred in the lives of rural residents when an industrial plant was established in their community ... It is the consensus of the group interviewed that the factory has had a marked and noticeably beneficial effect on the community. (Authors)

Clemente, Frank
1973 "Effects of industrial development on heads of households: comment." Growth and Change 4 (July): 20-21 (11)

Clemente's comments are confined to three limitations of the Beck, Dotson and Summers' analysis (E. M. Beck, Louis Dotson and Gene F. Summers, "Effects of industrial development on heads of households." Growth and Change 4 (July): 16-19). Clemente claims that their findings cannot be generalized to other settings, they do not disaggregate their data in regard to the impact of industrial development upon various segments of the population, and an attempt is not made to delineate the geographical boundaries of the impact of the plant.

Clemente, Frank, Dean Rojek and E. M. Beck
1974 Trade patterns and community identity: Five years later. Rural Sociology, 39 (Spring): 92-95.

Longitudinal data are employed to examine the relationship between locus of economic activity and community of identification of residents and to investigate the impact of industrial development upon the relationship. A relatively weak relationship between retail trade patterns and community of identification is found which appears to be stable over the five year period of data. Industrial development appears to have no effect upon the relationship. (Author)

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
1972 "Rapid industrial development and the relative status of the sexes." Working paper RID 72.15 (December). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

The impact of rapid industrial development of small communities upon the economic status of the sexes is analyzed in a natural field experiment with a "two-group, before and after" design. Data from a five-year study (1966-1971) of the construction of a large manufacturing facility in rural Illinois are compared to parallel data from a control region across the state. The findings suggest that industrial development of small towns is associated with a decline in the relative economic status of female household heads in the area. Given the increasing tendency for large industries to locate in nonmetropolitan areas, the results augor ill for female heads of households in the region. (Authors)

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
1973 "A comment on Palmore and Whittington's relative status of the aged." Social Forces, 51 (June): 494-495.

Data are from a longitudinal analysis of the industrial structure of six Illinois counties. The date provided a useful test of one of the Palmore-Whittington major conclusions, i.e., the status of the aged declines with industrialization. (See E. Palmore and F. Whittington. 1971. "Trends in the relative status of the aged." Social Forces 50 (September): 84-91.

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
1973 "An exploratory note on family status and work-residence separation." Working paper RID 73.14 (July). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin: Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

This paper examines the effect of marital status and family size upon work-residence separation and finds no relation between commuting distance and family status of Jones-Laughlin Steel mill employees (Hennepin, Illinois).

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
1973 "Industrial development and the elderly: a longitudinal analysis." Journal of Gerontology 28, No. 4: 479-483

The impact of industrial development in nonmetropolitan regions upon the economic status of the aged is analyzed via a natural field experiment with a "two group, before and after" design. Data from a 5-year study (1966-1971) of the construction of a large manufacturing facility in rural Illinois are compared to parallel data from a control region across the state. The findings suggest that industrial development accelerates the decline in the conomic status of the elderly - especially retirees. These results augur ill for the financial well-being of the aged residents of the many small communities actively seeking large industry. (Authors)

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
1973 "Large industries in small towns: who benefits?" Working paper RID 73.9 (February). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

The present study explores the impact of a large manufacturing plant upon a small village in "middle America". The analysis yields evidence of the effect of industrial development upon various segments of the population.

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
1973 "Rural industrial development and commuting patterns." Working Paper RID 73.15 (August). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

This paper examines the commuting patterns which emerge when a large industry locates in a small town. The specific goals are, "(1) to add to the general data bank on non-metropolitan commuting, and (2) to specifically describe emergent commuting patterns in an industrial rural area." A 1972 survey of 1047 employees at Illinois revealed a very large commuter field. The radius was 57 road miles. Over 25% of the work force traveled more than 25 miles to the plant.

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
1974 "Age and the journey to work." The Gerontologist 14 (June).

A hypothesis suggesting an inverse association between age and distance traveled to work was tested by correlation analysis. The results indicated no support for the expected linear relationship between age and distance commuted. This finding runs counter to the well documented inverse relationship between age and other dimensions of geographic mobility. Several possible reasons for the failure of age to emerge as a predictor of distance traveled to work are suggested and briefly discussed. (Authors)

Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers.
1975 "The journey to work of rural industrial employees: a test of the metropolitan model of commuting." Social Forces Vol. 54, No. 1, September 1975.

This study examines the issue of the journey to work in less urbanized areas by focusing on the commuting patterns of 959 white male employees of a large plant in rural Illinois. "Hypotheses regarding the impact of five variables (1) socioeconomic index scores, (2) income, (3) education, (4) age, and (5) length of employment upon air miles and road miles between place of residence and place of work are tested by least squares analysis ... These findings strongly indicate that the model of metropolitan commuting is not applicable to nonmetropolitan regions and may, in fact, be based on spurious findings." (Authors)

Crecink, John C.
1970 "Rural industrialization: case study of a tissue paper mill in Pickens, Miss." Agricultural Economics Report No. 189 (September). Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

This report analyzes the short-run economic impact of a tissue paper mill on Pickens, Miss., a town of under 1,000 in a depressed rural area with a predominance of poor Negroes ... The case raises many questions about the development of such a depressed rural area. (Author)

Daoust, Charles F.
1954 "Transition in Central Michigan: agriculture to industry." Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago, Department of Geography (Master's Thesis).

This study attempts to describe the sequence of changes that occur in the functions and activities of a small town when an industry moves into the area. The four objectives of the study are: 1) To describe the livelihood structure of the community before industry moves in; 2) To point out the changes in the livelihood structure resulting directly or indirectly from the coming of industry; 3) To describe changes in the livelihood structure after the industry locates in the area; 4) To point out specific regional assets especially conducive to the attraction of industry to the southern half of the lower penninsula of Michigan. (Author)

Darroch, Dorothy and Gene F. Summers
1969 "Power and prejudice." Working Paper No. 69.2 (April). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

This study investigates the hypothesis that "actual or threatened loss of power (or reduction in power) will generate prejudice against minority groups. especially if the groups are perceived to be the 'cause' of the loss." Employing data drawn from a longitudinal study of rapid industrialization in a midwestern rural state, the study concluded:
-Contact or anticipation of contact with minorities does not increase prejudice, and in fact may slightly reduce it.
-Contrary to what was expected, heads of households where children are present did not display more prejudice due to viewing minorities as potential intruders into the socialization process.
-In what turned out to be essentially a replication of earlier work, lower class as opposed to upper class members undergo an increase in prejudice (as measured by social distance) due to the fact that they experience lower class minorities as posing a threat to their generally less powerful competitive position.

Davis, James Nathaniel, Jr.
1963 "Effects of industrialization upon the economy of Searcy, Arkansas: a case study." Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

This study measures the economic effects of industrialization upon the Searcy, Arkansas economy. A base is established against which comparisons can be made. The levels of economic activity in Searcy are established and periodic observations are made to detect changes which occur.

Debes, Leroy J.

1971 "The impact of industrialization upon real estate in Parsons, Kansas." Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State University (Master's Thesis).

The objectives of this study are to: 1) measure the inventory changes in valuations of the stock of local property in Parsons, Kansas during a period of industrialization from 1960-1970; 2) develop a model for estimating the residential property value changes caused by industrialization in nonmetropolitan communities; 3) measure the effect which industrialization has caused upon residential property values in Parsons, Kansas from 1960 to 1970. (Author)

DeMartini, Joseph

1968 "Social control in Iroquois County." Working paper No. 68.2 (August). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

This report summarizes the results of two months of field work in Iroquois County [Illinois] which attempted to identify those groups and organizations active in the maintenance of social control. Largely through the informant method, interviews were conducted to gather data concerning social control in relation to police, school, mental health, and church organizations (among others). "Three principal variables were investigated: 1) the structure and function of each organization; 2) the character of interaction amongst these organizations, i.e. its mode frequency, initiation, surrounding circumstances, and inter-organizational disagreements; and 3) brief evaluations of the quality of each organization's activities as seen by other organizations. (Author)

Dietz, John Leslie

1971 "Tractors to capacitors: an analysis of the impact of new manufacturing plans on small agricultural communities in the Northern Great Plains." Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University, Department of Geography. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

This dissertation investigates the impact of new manufacturing plants on small agricultural communities in the Northern Great Plains. Trends in 13 communities with new plants are compared to the trends in a random sample of similar communities without new manufacturing plants.

Dietz, John Leslie

1972 "Rural area development: analysis of the impact of new factories on agricultural towns in the Northern Great Plains." Great Plains-Rocky Mountain Geographical Journal, Vol. 1: 19-25.

This research is developed as a post-1930 analysis in contrast of thirty-eight sample communities in the Northern Great Plains. Thirteen of these have acquired major new manufacturing plants while twenty-five have not. The communities without manufacturing serve as a control group for examining the impact of manufacturing in the communities which did attract new factories. (Author)

Doeksen, Gerald A. and Dean F. Schreiner

1972 "Simulating Short, Intermediate, and Long Run Effects of Private Investment on Employment by Industrial Groupings." Journal of Regional Science, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 219-232.

"The objective of this paper is to provide an analysis of the employment impact of investment in various industrial sectors for the short, intermediate, and long run periods in a state economy." (Author) An Oklahoma social accounting system is disucssed, a state simulation model is outlined, and the employment impact analysis is presented.

Durant, Thomas J., Jr.

1973 "The impact of industrial development on the farm enterprise." Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Sociology (Ph.D. Dissertation).

The study investigates the impact of industrial development upon the organization of agricultural activities, especially farm enterprise and agricultural labor force. Data were collected in 1966 and 1971 in a rural area of northeast Illinois where a steel plant was located and in a control, non-industrializing area. The study analyzed changes between farm structural characteristics (farm size, acreage owner-rental status, and land value) and characteristics of the farm operator (age, education, income, family size, and organizational membership). In general the industrailizing and non-industrializing areas did not differ significantly in the structural variables noted above. But within the industrializing rural area there is expected a decrease in total number of farms, an increase in land rental for farming, an increase in land value, and a slight increase in age. Characteristics of the farm operator generally were not significantly related to farm enterprise structure. Thus it is unclear whether industrial development influenced the farm enterprise through the farm operator.

Erickson, Rodney A.

1974 "The Regional Impact of Growth Firms: The Case of Boeing 1963-1968." Land Economics, Vol. 50 (Feb.), pp. 127-136.

The paper examines the mechanisms and extent of lead firm induced growth in a regional economy, in this case the impact of the Boeing Company on the Puget Sound and Washington State regions, 1963-1968. It was found that despite Boeing's own soaring output level during this period, the growth-generating impact of Boeing through the spreading of technology was weak. This study suggests that regional development results not from inducing a technological linkage system but from the lateral-induced system involving the development of local manufacturing construction and service sectors. (Author)

Funk, Herbert Joseph

1964 "Effects of a new manufacturing plant on business firms in an eastern Iowa community." Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Department of Economics (Ph.D. Dissertation).

This is a study of the effects of a new manufacturing plant on business firms in an eastern Iowa Community. The emphasis is on the direction rather than quantitative measurement of the changes. The effects on the firms were separated into effects on demand, costs, and net income.

Garbacz, Christopher

1971 "The Ozarks: Recreation and Economic Development." Land Economics, Vol. XLVII, No. 4, (November): 418-420.

This paper explores the economic development impact of the establishment of a water-based recreation complex in a depressed two-county region of Arkansas. Of prime concern is the question of the relationship between water-based recreation and economic development on a small regional basis. (Author)

Garrison, Charles B.

1967 "Economic impact of new industry on small towns." Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

This study is concerned with the impact of new manufacturing industry on the local economy and local government of small rural towns. It involves an attempt to measure the impact magnitude, to explain the determinants of the impact magnitude, and to explain the process by which the impact effects are transmitted to the various sectors of the local economy and local government. (Author)

Garrison, Charles B.

1970 "The impact of new industry on local government finances in five small towns in Kentucky." Agricultural Economic Report No. 191 (September). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

The establishment of new manufacturing plants in five towns in Kentucky had a negative net fiscal impact on most local governmental units during 1958-1963. In most of the counties studied, the direct effect of locating the new manufacturing plants in the small towns was to increase the costs of government for the school district and often the town without increasing the revenue. The increases were typically small, however. Also, a comparison of the study counties with a group of comparable counties that had no new industry added during the study period showed no significant differences between the two groups of counties in local governmental revenue or expenditures due to any secondary effects of new industry in the study counties. (Author)

Garrison, Charles B.

1971 "New industry in small towns: the impact on local government." National Tax Journal, Vol. 24, No. 4 (December): 492-500.

The establishment of new manufacturing plants in five rural towns in Kentucky typically resulted in a negative direct impact on local government finances. This impact was usually small, however, since most of the new plants added few new residents to the community and there was therefore very little increased demand for local government services. The school system was the unit of government most likely to be significantly affected, a large negative impact resulted if property taxes were substantially avoided and large numbers of new residents were brought to the community. The negative impacts tended to become positive after a few years. (Author)

Garrison, Charles B.

1972 "The Impact of New Industry: An Application of the Economic Base Multiplier to Small Rural Areas." Land Economics, Vol. XLVIII, No. 4, pp. 329-337.

This paper presents the findings of a study which relies upon economic base theory to estimate the employment and income multiplier effects of new industry in rural areas." (Author) The unit of analysis are five small counties or towns in Kentucky. Personal income is the fundamental unit of measurement. The ratio of the change in total income to the change in basic income is the multiplier used to estimate the impact of new industry on community income.

Garth, John

1953 "When big business comes to a country town: why Alcoa spent $80,000,000 near Rockdale, Texas." American Business, Vol . 23, No. 3 (March): 26-27, 37-40.

This article "... describes the far-flung impact of big business on the nation's economy today. Outlined are some of the steps taken by a great company when it suddenly descended on a country village and started spending millions--how it helped solve the community's problems and how it planned ahead to prevent friction, misunderstanding, and other stumbling block." (Author)

Gerweck, John E. and Donald J. Epp

1974 "The effect of industrial growth on the local real estate tax: an expanded model." Land Economics, Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 397-401.

The authors attempt to measure the impact on tax rates due to industrial location. By hypothesizing what the tax rate would have been had not the firm settled in a locale and comparing it to the actual tax rate, the degree of asset of industrial location can be calculated. The formula shows that industries ease tax rates most when they possess the characteristics of 1) semiautomation; 2) large number of second-income workers; 3) high capital-labor ratios; 4) high assessed valuation; and 5) low percentage of resident employees.

Graham, David Ralph

1973 "The role of business in the economic redevelopment of the rural community." Research Monograph, No. 36. Austin, Texas: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Business Research, Graduate School of Business.

The study presents, examines, and evaluates the diverse, generally embryonic efforts of the private and the corporate business communities to train, and ultimately to employ, the rural unemployed population. (Author) Three established programs within rural areas are examined. The economic results and sociological effects are examined.

Gray, Irwin

1969 "Employment effect of a new industry in a rural area." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 92, No. 6 (June): 26-30.

The investigation reported here focused on the qualitative changes in the labor market over the decade following construction of the plant (aluminum) and on the barriers to employment faced by unemployed workers already in the area (Jackson County, West Virginia). In particular, an attempt was made to delineate employment opportunities created within the plant (direct efforts), created by suppliers to the plan (indirect effects) and resulting from the growth of population and supporting business (induced effects). (Author) [The author points to the fact that most of the unemployed and underemployed in the immediate environs fell short of the company's hiring standards: 18 years minimum, eighth grade - high school diploma preferred, no serious handicaps; and were shouldered aside by qualified inmigrants, many of whom were former inhabitants.]

Gray, Ralph

1962 "Community impact of new industry." Arkansas Economist, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Spring): 17-24.

The purpose of this study is to illustrate three main considerations in order to clarify public thinking on the benefits of new industry. "First, the size and type of industry in relation to the size and type of community. Second, the other economic changes that are occurring simultaneously in the area. And third, the dispersion of the benefits outside of the community question." (Author)

Haga, William J. and Clinton L. Folse

1971 "Trade patterns and community identity." Rural Sociology, Vol. 36, No. 1, (March): 42-51.

A study of 252 heads of rural households support [the] contention that functional interaction alone is inadequate to explain identification with community. Account must also be taken of the affectual process in identification. The Galpin-Kolb model of essentially economic delineation of community boundaries was not supported. Distance was found to be the most reliable predictor of community identity patterns following the Loschian principle of spatial competition. A concluding argument is made for viewing community identity as a symbolic process involved in the development of self. (Author)

Hagerman, L. Dale and Curtis H. Braschler

1966 "Part One: an analysis of the impact of industrialization on a small town economy. A case study of Ava, Missouri. Part Two: the impact of industrialization of a small town on local government. A case study of Ava, Missouri." Research Bulletin No. 910 (July), Research Project 507. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri, Department of Agriculture Economics.

The objective of Part I was to "determine appropriate methodology and procedures to be used for identifying, measuring and analyzing the impacts of important economic developments" on the rural economy of Ava, Missouri and the surrounding area. The study examines the population, labor force, income, agricultural, general economic, transportation, housing and industrialization characteristics of the area. It then reviews the impact of new industrialization on the local economy including changes in banking and credit, population, labor force and employment, income and the general economic situation. Specific conclusions about the impact of industrialization are drawn and specific recommendations offered. [Part Two] This study was designed to analyze the changes in local units of government and the business economy that resulted when new industrial plants were located in a rural area." Conclusions were drawn concerning the impact of industrialization on city government, on county government and on the Ava R-1 school system. (Author)

Helgeson, Delmer L. and Maurice J. Zink

1973 "A case study of rural industrialization in Jamestown, North Dakota." Agricultural Economics Report No. 95 (October). Fargo, North Dakota: North Dakota State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Primary goals of this study were to determine the feasibility, costs, and benefits of incorporating a manufacturing sector into a local economy dominated by agriculture. The Jamestown Planning Region, located in East-Central North Dakota was chosen as the study area. Surveys within the region investigated the location factors considered most important to manufacturing firms when choosing a plant site, the economic impact of industrialization within the host community, and the employee acceptance of manufacturing work. (Author)

Hodgson, James D. and Marshall H. Brenner

1968 "Successful Experience: Training Hardcore Unemployed." Harvard Business Review, Vol. 46, No. 5, pp. 148-157.

The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation provided jobs for the unemployed. This article describes "how its programs were set up in two locations, why they succeeded, and what changes are still being made as the programs continue." (Author)

Hoover, Herbert

n.d. "Rural industrialization in West Virginia: case study of a new particle board plant in Braxton County, West Virginia." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Economic Development Division.

This study is one of a series that sought early indicators of the countribution of industrialization to the economic development of a depressed rural area. This study is an attempt to improve our understanding of how development proceeds in such an area. It concerns a new particle board plant in Braxton County, West Virginia. (Author)

Irwin, Thomas K.

1965 "Benefits derived by banks from industrial growth." Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma, Industrial Development Institute (American Industrial Development Council Thesis).

More banks are beginning to participate in industrial development in varying degrees because they realize that the growth of their town is important to the growth of the bank. A comparison of seven banks in Kentucky communities ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 persons was made. "The aim was to see if the combination of an active community and an active bank could bring about positive economic growth. (Author)

Johnson, Doyle Paul

1969 "The response of clergymen to industrial development." Urbana-Champaign, Illinois: University of Illinois, Department of Sociology (Ph.D. Dissertation).

From the proposition that change in situation stimulates change in an actors orientation and actions relative to that situation, the author derives the hypothesis that the beginning of large-scale rural industrial development would stimulate clergymen to develop expectations which would stimulate action and orientation to change as manifested in role definitions and conceptions regarding the functions of the church. Because action is goal-directed, clergymen will take advantage of flux and change to maximize the influence of Christian values and the church. The data suggest that while a majority of clergy anticipated social change and felt the church could increase its effectiveness during industrialization, change in actions was minimal. Thus at least in early states of rural industrialization, change in orientation rather than action is stimulated Factors such as educational background, theological position and beliefs about the church, community relations and association with community leaders influence both clergymen's response to industrialization and to other stimuli. In general, orientations acquired outside a local situation may be more significant in influencing their actions than change in a situation, i.e. value implementation studies must include a social system as well as a community system of reference.

Johnson, Doyle Paul and Gene F. Summers

1971 "Inudstrial development and goal modification in church congregations." Working paper No. 71.2 (May) Madison, Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

Through extended interviews with the clergy, the study investigates the effect of the initiation of industrial development in a rural and small-town area on the organizational goals formulated by clergymen for their congregations." The major hypothesis, "that the organizational goals of churches whose clergymen anticipated the industrialization to generate significant social change in the community would differ from the goals of churches whose clergymen did not," was only partially confirmed. However, the ideology and educational background of clergy were related to organizational goals; relatively liberal, Protestant clergymen, with some secular education, were more likely than their counterparts to be promoting goals reflecting social change. Organizational characteristics, however, such as size, were not related significantly to the goals reported by clergymen.

Johnson, Maxine C.

1960 "The effects of the Anaconda Aluminum Company plant on Flathead County, Montana." Regional Study No. 12 (January). Missoula, Montana: Montana State University, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

This report represents a case study of a new industry in a particular area - The Anaconda Aluminum Company reduction plant near Columbia Falls in Flathead County . . . Given this situation, what then were the measurable effects of the aluminum plant on the Flathead County economy? Because it followed a period of unusually high activity, the plant's role became one of maintaining rather than increasing the economic activity of the area.

Jordan, Max F.

1967 "Rural industrialization in the Ozarks: case study of a new shirt plant at Gassville, Arkansas." Agricultural Economic Report No. 123 (November). Washington, D.C." U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

This study was initiated to investigate the contribution of industrialization to the economic development of a depressed rural area, and to improve the understanding of how development proceeds in such an area. It was made in an eight-county area in Northern Arkansas which had experienced a population decline of nearly 9 percent in 1940-50, and 20 percent in 1950-60.

Kaldor, Donald R. and Ward W. Bauder

1963 "What happens when . . . new industry comes to a rural community?" Iowa Farm Science, Vol. 18, No. 5: 3-599, 5-561.

Many rural areas are trying to attract new industries to provide more employment. Here are some findings about the effects on farming and farm living that have resulted from new industrial employment in the Maquoketa area. (Author)

Kaldor, Donald R., Ward W. Bauder, and Marvin W. Trautwein

1964 "Impact of new industry on an Iowa rural community. Part 1. Farming and farm living." Special Report No. 37 (April), Department of Economics and Sociology, Center for Agricultural and Economic Development. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station.

In 1958, a study was undertaken to examine some of the socio-economic effects of the new industry on the farm, urban-household, and business communities. This bulletin reports the findings from the farm phase. It is mainly concerned with the selectivity and employment effects of the new industry on farming and farm living.

Kaldor, Donald and Mike Dahlke

1973 "Industrial efforts and experiences in Iowa's rural communities." Rural Development Special Series (January). Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development.

In 1971, the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station studies industrialization efforts and experiences in Iowa's rural communities. Through the cooperation of the Iowa Development Commission, the Iowa Chamber of Commerce and local industrial development leaders, a survey was made in all Iowa cities and towns with 1970 population of 1,600 to 8,500 and located more than 20 miles from a metropolitan center. Data were collected by personal interviews with local industrial development leaders. This pamphlet summarizes some of the findings.

Klein, William E., Jr.

1954 "The effect of local industrialization in a rural low-income county." State College, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of limited industrialization in a small underdeveloped area which until recently was highly dependent on low-income farming. The process of development encompasses many interacting changes. Although this study concentrates on the effects of local industrialization on agriculture, changes in other major sectors of the local economy will be observed and analyzed. (Author)

Klimasewski, Theodore

1974 "The significance of manufacturing activity in a rural area in East Tennessee." Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

The dissertation is an evaluation of the major components of industrial activity as part of the economic growth process in a rural area in East Tennessee. The study focuses upon the geographical linkages of inputs and outputs for 49 manufacturing establishments and the spatial spending pattern of the factory workers.

Kuehn, John A., Lloyd D. Bender, Bernal L. Green and Herbert Hoover

1972 "Impact of job development on poverty in four developing areas, 1970." Agricultural Economic Report No. 225 (June). Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Direct economic impacts of job development in new and expanded plants in four developing areas within Arizona, Appalachia, the Mississippi Delta, and the Ozarks were established. Approximately 25 percent of all jobs in these plants in 1970 were held by employees whose households had been poor. About 16 percent of the total jobs (two-thirds of the poor) were held by persons whose households escaped poverty by 1970 in their present employment. Discounted value of the increase in employee's salaries was $12,880. Impacts of jobs varied considerably among areas.

Lewis, Sylvia

1974 "Yes, Virginia, There is an Oil Shale Industry." Planning, Vol. 40, No. 9, pp. 8-11.

Since January 1974 several oil companies have begun a major oil shale industry in northwestern Colorado that could double the population of that area in the next 15 years. The article explores this new development and discusses its implications for business, housing, health care and population stability. Negative consequences such as over-expansion, environmental problems and lack of fianancing and planning are discussed.

Logan, M.I.

1970 "The Spatial Dimensions of Economic Development: The Case of the Upper Midwest." Regional Studies, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 117-125.

The main aim of the research reported here is to test certain hypotheses arising from sets of generalizations relating to the spatial characteristics of economic development in advanced countries. An attempt is made to measure levels of development on a wide range of socio-economic variables and to explain the resultant dimensions in terms of the occupational structure of the work force and the spatial relationship of the areal unit to the urban system. (Author)

Lonsdale, Richard E.

1966 "Two North Carolina commuting patterns." Economic Geography, Vol. 42, No. 2 (April): 114-138.

The study examine how wages and other factors affect the pattern of commuting of industrial workers in the area of Kinston, North Carolina. The article reports on a comparative study of the commuting time and distance for workers in a plant with "above average" wages and those working in a plant with "below average" wages. The research indicates that travel-to-work behavior in willingness to commut great distances to work increases as wages increase. Thus a firm considering a location in a district where workers must commute considerable distance should examine the labor-shed in relation to its (the firm's) wage standards.

McArthur, J"Wayne and Robert O. Coppedge

1969 "Employment impacts of industrial development: a case study of Box Elder County, Utah, from 1950 to 1966." Utah Economic and Business Review, Vol. 29, No. 2 (February): 1-6, 9-10. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah, College of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

This article examines the economic expansion and contraction that occurred in Box Elder County as a result of a plant that came into the county and also expanded. A whole economic cycle is chronicled. Because Box Elder County could be isolated from the larger population areas of the state for this study, and because it only had one new industry come into the county at the time, this is an unusual vignette.

Maitland, Sheridan and James Cowhig

1958 "Research on the effects of industrialization in rural areas." Summaries of Studies and Reports, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 81, No. 10 (October): 1121-1124.

This article suggests a general approach to the analysis of rural industrialization, reports on some aspects of current research concerned with rural industrialization, with particular attention to the implications for the Rural Development Program, and points out some of the problems encountered in such research. (Author)

Maitland, Sheridan T. and Reed E. Friend

1961 "Rural industrialization: a summary of five studies." Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 252 (November). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

The five area studies summarized in this report were concerned with the effects of industrial plants in rural areas, focusing primarily on the family, the farm, and the community ... The studies centered on communities of low and moderate farm income where an industrial plant had recently been established ... Findings from these studies are presented primarily in terms of comparisons between the plant employees and a cross-section of other residents in these rural communities. (Author)

Maitland, Sheridan T. and George L. Wilber

1958 "Industrialization in Chickasaw County, Mississippi: a study of plant workers." Bulletin 566 (September). State College, Mississippi: Mississippi State University, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

This study attempts to appraise the effects of industrialization on selected residents of a rural Mississippi community. Specifically, this report examines some demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of employees of a factory which has recently been established in the town of Houston, Chickasaw County, in north central Mississippi. It focuses mainly on plant employees with a few comparisons with a cross-section of rural residents living in the survey area. (Author)

Marshall, Ray

1972 "Manpower Policies and Rural America." Manpower, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 14-19.

This article discusses what occurs when nonfarm industries locate in rural areas. Very often workers are employed from outside the area, having little impact on the unemployed and underemployed. There is support for relocating people to job opportunities rather than free migration. Relocation assistance projects are reviewed.

Martin, Joe A.

1960 "The impact of industrial development upon agriculture. Lawrence County: a progress report on industrial development in a rural area of special interest to farmers and community leaders." Progress report No. 33, Tennessee Farm and Home Science (January, February, March). Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee, Agricultural Experiment Station.

This report describes some of those significant changes and problems that result when a largely farm community absorbs a sizable industry. And, it points up adjustment problems faced by farmers. (Author)

Matz, Earl Luke

1957 "The impact of a large industrial plant upon a small agrarian community." Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

This is a case study of the impact of a large industrial plant upon a small agrarian community. They hypothesis is 'impact upon the community,' as defined by this study, has reference to such influence upon the community nature and development as may be legitimately attributable to the presence of the plant rather than forces in existence before its advent or operative from other sources. (Author)

Merrill, Kenneth E. and David L. Ryther

1961 "Plant location and community changes." Kansas Business Review, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July): 10-13.

This is a case study reviewing the experiences of a Kansas community regarding industrialization. The report summarizes benefits and problems of local industrial development. Various aspects of the community are looked at such as the municipal departments, schools, city growth, shopping centers, taxes, the social and economic structure and other areas affected by growth.

Merrill, Kenneth E. and David L. Ryther

1961 "Plant location and community changes." Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas, Center for Research in Business (November).

A case study of a city recently acquiring industry, the Kansas Industrial Development Commission decided, would suggest some of the costs associated with the benefits of industrialization and would therefore provide planners with experience with a basis for considering more fully the consequences of their work. The report is a summary of this case study. (Author)

Miernyk, William H.

1971 "Local labor market effects of new plant locations." Pp. 161-185 in John F. Kain and John R. Meyer (editors) Essays in Regional Economics. Cambridge, Massachuetts: Harvard University Press.

The evidence presented in this paper strongly suggests that even a stepped-up program of investment in labor surplus areas will not reduce local unemployment to its purely frictional component. Employers will continue to maintain hiring standards even if they locate facilities in areas of substantial unemployment. Given the flexible nature of the American labor force, the supply of qualified workers will continue to adjust to changes in demand at the local labor market level. (Author)

Miller, Daniel Frank

1967 "The influence of industrial and the buying habits of industrial employees, Tarboro, North Carolina." Greenville, North Carolina: Eastern North Carolina University, Eastern North Carolina Development Institute.

This project concentrated on two objectives. The main objective was to evaluate the buying habits of the industrial employees of Tarboro, North Carolina. Underlying this objective was the desire to determine the degree to which the industrial employees were returning their payroll dollar into the town of Tarboro. Tarboro has experienced a significant increase in industrial development beginning about 1960. An increase in economic potential has, therefore, paralleled this industrial growth. The second objective of this project, closely linked to the first, was to investigate the over-all growth areas of Tarboro to see if areas other than those affected by buying potential have reflected the growth in industrial development.

Morris, Robert Bremner, Jr.

1960 "The economic effect of a new industry on a small city." Cambridge, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Master's Thesis).

The study seeks to discover the economic changes that occurred in Rochester, Minnesota subsequent, as well as, due to the 1956 decision by IBM to construct a manufacturing plant in that city of 30,000. Data were collected through interviews with industrial, civic, business and munipla leaders and through letters to other institutions. The study indicates the various and numerous economic effects of industry on a small city are substantial.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation

1967 "A report: impact of a manufacturing plant on the economy of an upstate community." Syracuse, New York: Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Area Development Department, 300 Erie Blvd.

This report describes what happens to a community when it prepares itself for new industry -- and the effect new industry can have on it. This report includes the community changes, rising property values, and development.

Olsen, Duane A. and John A. Kuehn

1974 "Migrant response to industrialization in four rural areas, 1965-70." Agricultural Economic Report No. 270 (September). Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, in cooperation with the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

The objectives of this study were to determine: 1) Competition for jobs between residents and immigrants; 2) need from inmigrants to staff industries; and, 3) differences between attributes of employed residents and inmigrants. Data were obtained by interviewing employees of new and expanded plants in four developing rural areas.

Osborne, Harold W.

1959 "The impact of a village factory on a selected area of rural Louisiana." Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University (Ph.D. Dissertation).

This study is concerned with systematic appraisals of practical solutions for providing off-farm employment in low income rural areas through the decentralization of industry. This study ". . . centers on a single factory in a selected low-income area of rural Louisiana and attempts to describe its impact in a trade focus: upon the workers, upon agriculture, and upon the community. This study is substantive in design and consists primarily of statistical material. (Author)

Paden, David, Donald Krist and Michael Seaton

1972 "Impact of industrial development on selected Iowa communities." Finald report. Ames, Iowa: Iowa Development Commission.

Our findings are presented here in two sections. The section labeled 'Part I' summarizes the combined experience of the seven communities, taken as a group; 'Part II' reports in some depth on t. e programs and impacts in each community, viewed individually. (Author)

Peterson, John M.

1974 "Effects of rural industrialization on labor demand and employment." Pp. 108-118 in Larry R. Whiting (ed.), Rural Industrialization: Problems and Potentials, North Central Regional Center for Rural Development. Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State University Press.

This is a report of a case study of a three-county area in northwestern Arkansas during 1950-1966. This is an interesting case of industrialization because of this areas's dramatic increase in manufacturing employment. This article looks at the sources of labor supply, growth, employer experience, and given policy implications.

Peterson, John M. and Earl Wright

1967 "Dynamics of small area labor supply: a case study." Little Rock, Arkansas: University of Arkansas, Industrial Research & Extension Center, College of Business Administration, Publication H-18 (September).

A dispute has arisen between community and industry leaders concerning whether a local labor supply is able to absorb a new manufacturing plant. A solution to this dispute is suggested in this report which suggests an improved conceptualization and methodology for determining the amount of surplus labor in a particular area. This case study of changing labor supply in Northwest Arkansas concludes that a more "elastic" concept of labor supply must be used, one taking account of the underemployed, the underparticipants and the potential for in-migration of labor. Methodologically, "more meaningful evaluations of local labor supply can be gained, therefore, from analyzing general data on total labor supply in the area in relation to the requirements and policies of the area's employers. The proportion of the adult population that is employed and the percent of employment that is in manufacturing along with an analysis of participation rates provide more realistic insight into area labor conditions." (Author)

Pittman, B. W.

1965 "Industrial development in an agricultural economy--a study of industrial growth in LeFlore County, Mississippi." Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma, Industrial Development Institute (American Industrial Development Council Thesis).

This article discusses the effects of industrial development in LeFlore County, Mississippi. The article looks at the changes in agricultural employment, new industrial jobs, population and racial changes, retail changes and other effects of industrialization.

Plaxico, James Samuel

1947 "Some economic aspects of rural industrialization." Clemson, South Carolina: Clemson Agricultural College (Master's Thesis).

This study was undertaken: 1) to attempt to define the labor market for a particular industrial plant and to draw certain conclusions which can be utilized to estimate the labor market in other communities; 2) to compare the skill ratings of workers with rural and urban backgrounds; 3) to evaluate the effects of an increased payroll on the economy of the trade area; and, 4) to estimate the effects of industrialization on the agriculture of the community.

Pray, Hubert Q.

1965 "Impact of industrial growth on the labor force of Washington County, Mississippi 1950-1963." Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma, Industrial development Institute (American Industrial Development Council Thesis).

This is a study of the economic factors and forces closely related to the economic development of Washington County, Mississippi. The problem of economic readjustment characterizing a large part of the rural South and Southwest is the concern of this paper. This study examines the changes that have occurred to the Washington County labor force and the resulting economic characteristics.

Ramana, K.V.

1968 "Industrialization and social change in the Hennepin area." Working paper No. 68.3 (August): Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

This report seeks to describe the affects of change brought about by rural industrialization upon the news media. It seeks to go beyond an examination of how the media interpret and report the induced change. Its central focus is, rather, upon the problems of change confronting the news media themselves.

Rathburn, Arthur C.

1972 "Industrial development process in Willamette Valley, Oregon: three cases." Portland, Oregon: Oregon State University. (Mimeographed paper).

Research was conducted in the summer of 1971 and winter of 1971-72 to investigate the changes in community organization and orientation that accompany industrial development in small population centers in rural areas. Research data from three towns that are in different levels of industrial development demonstrates that a pattern, or development process can be identified with respect to industrial development in rural population centers. (Author)

Rinehart, James R.

1963 "Rates of return on municiple subsidies to industry." The Southern Economic Journal, Vol. 24, No. 4 (April): 297-306.

In order to help relieve poverty, unemployment and underemployment, local municipalities, especially in the South, stage well-organized industrial development programs. These programs commonly employ financial subsidies as an inducement to financial firms to locate in the community. Without necessarily supporting the more general and controversial practice of competitive subsidization of industry the author concludes in reference to 22 subsidized firms in 10 selected communities of the South: 1) in every case the municipality received a rate of return on its subsidies exceeding the 6 percent level which communities generally receive from other forms of subsidy; and 2) although subsidized firms may be in some instance "fly-by-night concern . . . industrial subsidy investments are still extremely profitable." (Author)

Ritzenthaler, Robert E.

1953 "The impact of small industry on an Indian community." American Anthropologist, Vol. 55, No. 1 (January-March): 143-148.

This article is about the effects of the Simpson Electric Company's decision to locate at Lac Du Flambeau, Wisconsin, an Indian community. This article discusses the initial problems and the effects of the industry on the community and the individual in terms of the material and change in habit patterns.

Ryan Robert H., Charles T. Clark and L.L. Schkade

1963 "Paris, Texas, from farm to factory." Area Economic Survey No. 14. Austin, Texas: The University of Texas, Bureau of Business Research.

This study of Paris attempts to bring together complete facts concerning the economy of the city and its county and to relate the facts to the national situation. The resources of the area are studies, and their probable contribution to future economic growth is appraised as a base for population projection. (Author)

Saltzman, Lloyd R.

1964 "Ecoromic case studies of community sponsored efforts to develop industry." Tulsa, Oklahoma: University of Tulsa.

An attempt was made to collect and analyze facts and opinions of various Industrial Development Corporation members concerning costs and benefits of attracting industry to their communities to prepare "balance sheets" of tangible and intangible factors for evidence of either gain or loss to the community, and to study the attitudes of plant managers toward their businesses and their communities.

Schnelderman, James A.

1971 "The impact of rural industrial development on agricultural land use and labor mobility." Normal, Illinois: Illinois State University (Master's Thesis).

This study examines the impact that the Jones and Laughlin Steel plant at Hennepin, Illinois, has had on the rural agricultural economy and the spatial mobility of the labor-shed surrounding the Jones and Laughlin plant. (Author)

Schriver, William R.

1971 "The Industrialization of the Southeast since 1950: Some Causes of Manufacturing Relocation, With Speculation About its Effects." American Journal of Economics and Sociology, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 47-69.

This paper discusses the specific causes and societal effects of the recent industrialization of the Southeast. "It would appear that these compositional changes in the region's economy would lead to societal changes in an urbanistic direction." (Author)

Scott, John T., Jr.

1968 "Economic Impact of Industrialization on traditional rural areas." Journal of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Vol. 32, No. 2, (October): 8-13.

This article discusses two communities in Northern Illinois where industrialization decisions have taken place--one by the government and one by a private corporation. The governmental decision was to locate a nuclear accelerator in Weston, Illinois and the private corporation located a major steel manufacturing complex at Hennepin, Illinois. This article discusses the results.

Scott, John T., Jr.

1973 "Profile change when industry moves into a rural area." Working paper RID 73.7 (February). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

This article discusses what happens to the economic and social profile of a rural community or area. "It has been our observation that the greatest change to a community profile when industry moves in is in the land use and support systems--reduction of open space and increase in demand on water, energy, and means for both liquid and solid waste disposal which required special treatment against pollution and the increase in natural water runoff." (Author) There are other more subtle changes too.

Scott, John T., Jr. and C.T. Chen

1973 "Expected changes in farm organization when industry moves into a rural area." Illinois Agricultural Economics (January): 41-47.

Farm organization in an industrializing area is affected mainly by rising labor costs and a reduction of labor supply. Also . . . farm organization may be affected by rising land price and land sales. This article uses two types of linear programming models (separate typical farm models, and an aggregate model) to examine these questions. After industrialization, income increases on the smaller farms mainly because the farm family can take off-farm work which is now available at higher wage rates. Income is about the same on medium-sized farms where the family was previous fully and profitably employed. The income falls on larger farms where hired labor is an important input factor." Moreover, aggregate farm income rises, distribution of income is more favorable to smaller farmers, and livestock production is reduced in favor of less labor intensive farming technology if this is possible. (Author)

Scott, John T., Jr. and Gene F. Summers

1974 "Problems in rural communities after industry arrives." Pp. 94-107 in Larry R. Whiting (editor), Rural Industrialization: Problems and Potentials. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press for the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development. Reprinted in U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Senator Dick Clark, Chairman. Rural Industrialization Prospects, Problems, Impacts, and Methods, Committee Print (April 19, 1974).

This article stresses the problem of rural industrial development often being viewed as a panacea for the economic ills of small towns and rural areas. "It is our conclusion that negative aspects of rural industrial development can be minimized if local communities combine their efforts to attract industry by forming multi-county or regional development bodies and plans." (Authors)

Scott, John T. and P.L. Wahi

1974 "Factors affecting labor supply in an industrializing rural area." Working paper RID 72.6 (August). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

Labor supply response is analyzed using data from a household survey conducted simultaneously in two rural areas . . . The dependent variables analyzed to assess labor response include the wage or income required to change jobs, the wage required to take on part-time work in addition to regular full-time work, and the amount of time per week offered for additional part-time work. Of the various hypothesized independent factors for which data are available in this survey, age, sex, current occupation, current income level, socioeconomic status, and education are statistically significant. (Authors)

Seiler, Lauren H.

1974 "Community verticalization: on the interface between corporate influence and horizontal leadership." Working Paper No. 74.3 (September). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

The purpose of this paper is to consider one aspect of verticalizing mechanisms: the interface of corporate influencers and local community leaders. The general approach is to determine which community leaders perceive influence wielded by employees of an absentee-owned corporation and then to attempt a reconstruction of influence flow channels. (Author)

Shaffer, Ronald E.

1973 "Estimating the economic spillovers of industrial expansion in rural areas," (September). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin-Extension, Department of Agricultural Economics.

The general objective of this paper is to present the methodology and results of a study of industrial impact in rural Oklahoma. The specific objective is to measure the spillover of employment and income from the community into the county. A partial review of prior research is followed by a description of the model and study area.

Shaffer, Ronald E.

1974 "Rural industrialization: a local income analysis." Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 6, No. 1 (July): 97-102.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the economic impact of industrial expansion in rural areas. The specific emphasis will be the potential effect on locally disadvantaged people--the poor and underemployed. The question is not are jobs and income opportunities created, but for whom are they created. Ideally, those who benefit are the underemployed, poor and near poor; but this need not be the case. (Author)

Shaffer, Ronald E.

n.d. "Net income and employment effects of new industry on rural counties and communities in eastern Oklahoma." Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed paper).

This study deals with the second general route to rural development--bringing jobs to people. The study estimates the economic impact of new industry on selected communities in the Ozark region of Eastern Oklahoma." The general objective of the study is to measure the magnitude and incidence of impact on communities from increased industrial activity. (Author)

Shaffer, Ronald and Luther Tweeten

1972 "Net economic impact of new industry on rural communities with emphasis on the cost of industrialization." Pp. 203-209 in Samuel H. Logan (ed.). 1972 Proceedings of the Western Agricultural Economics Association, Logan Utah: Utah State University.

Income and employment levels in economically depressed areas are raised by two basic approaches -- the migration of human capital or the migration of man-made capital. The first section of this paper discusses these two programs and why they should be viewed as being complementary and not competitive. A brief review of previous studies is followed by a description of the study area, the data, and the model. Finally, the results and their policy implications are discussed.

Shaffer, Ronald E. and Luther G. Tweeten

1974 "Economic changes from industrial development in eastern Oklahoma." Bulletin B-715 (July). Stillwater, Oklahoma: Oklahoma State University, Agricultural Experiment Station.

We discuss briefly the policy of assisting labor mobility before turning to the objective of this paper--estimating the net economic impact of bringing jobs to rural communities . . . In the following pages, the economic changes in the community resulting from industrial expansion will be examined under various assumptions about the refilling of the previous jobs and the occurrence of local secondary effects. (Author)

Shaffer, Ronald and Luther Tweeten

1974 "Measuring the net economic changes from rural industrial development in Oklahoma." Land Economics, Vol. 50 (August): 261-271.

The objectives of this article are to present a conceptual model to measure net economic changes in communities experiencing industrial development and to apply the model to actual cases of industrial development. Since placing industrial jobs within reach of rural people may be good for the community but inefficient for the nation, we briefly examine national benefits of rural industrial development. (Authors) Data was gathered from industiral plants with 10 or more employees that were built or enlarged in the low-income Ozarks region of Oklahoma between 1960 and 1967. Net gains for private and local public sectors were analyzed. It was found that magnitude of public sector gains were much smaller than private sector gains. In fact, the impact in 1/2 of the case was negative of the municipal government or school district. Thus throughout it is important to distinguish not only private from public impact but also local from national public impact.

Sizer, Leonard M. ard William B. Clifford

1966 "Rural industrialization: a case study in educational values and attitudes." Bulletin No. 521 (March). Morgantown, West Virginia: West Virginia University, Agricultural Experiment Station.

This study of Jackson County is focused upon the comparison of the educational attitudes and values of old residents and in-migrants ... This bulletin, a case study, seeks to detail facets of educational attitudes and values in just such a situation ... This study sets side the two groups so that comparisons can be made. (Authors)

Sizer, Leonard M. and Edward A. Smith

n.d. "Toward an integration of migration and location theory." Morgantown, West Virginia: Department of Sociology, Agricultural Experiment Station (Mimeographed paper).

The immediate focus in this paper is the location of an aluminum reduction plant in Jackson County, West Virginia, formerly a rural agricultural county, bordered by the Ohio River and within the triangle formed by the cities of Parkersburg, Charleston, and Huntington. More specifically, the focus is on the contiguous county migration segments of a 1964 representative sample of Jackson County. The sample was made ten years after the site selection and seven years after the opening of the plant." (Authors)

Smith, Courtland L., Thomas C. Hogg, and Michael J. Reagon

1971 Economic Development: Panacea or perplexity for rural areas? Rural Sociology, 36 (June): 173-186.

Economic development is regarded as a beneficial process, and the desire for its benefits lures communities into accepting programs which they believe may provide these benefits. A water resource development project in the vicinity of Sweet Home, Oregon, expected by local residents to spur population and economic growth, instead stimulated the community to overextend its school and municipal services. Coupled with inflation in the national economy, community expectations of growth, citizen noninvolvement, and replacement of major decision-makers by urban- and suburban - oriented people, this overextension resulted in short-term expansion and then decline. (Authors)

Somers, Gerald

1958 "Labor recruitment in a depressed rural area." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 81, No. 10 (October): 1113-1120.

Data about the patterns of employment, mobility and commuting of workers in depressed rural areas was gathered through interviews of 894 Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation employees. These employees were compared to 522 unaccepted applicants of the plant. This paper looks at the sources of labor supply for a propsective manufacturing plant in a depressed area.

Sorkin, Alan L.

1969 "American Indians industrialize to combat poverty." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 92, No. 3 (March): 19-25.

There are certain barriers which retard industrialization on Indian reservations particularly inadequate transportation. Nonetheless, industrial development on reservations is seen as probably the most favorable long-run solution to the economic problems of the American Indians. This article reviews the factors retarding reservation development and the advantages of a reservation location. Labor costs, fringe benefits and unionization are considered.

Stepp, J.M. and J.S. Plaxico

1948 "The labor supply of a rural industry: a case study of the McCormick (S.C.) spinning mill." Bulletin 376 (July). Clemson, South Carolina: Clemson Agricultural Experiment Station.

This study investigates questions relating to agricultural-industrial relations and rural industrialization. How widely industry must be dispersed throughout rural areas before being benefical and how much labor is likely to be available to rural industries is looked at. This study investigates a new wool spinning mill that began manufacturing in early 1947 in a low income rural county of South Carolina.

Stevens, J.B. and L.T. Wallace

1964 "Impact of industrial development on Howard County, Indiana, 1947-1960." Research Bulletin No. 784 (August). Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station.

The objectives of this study were: 1) to develop an analytical framework within which the economic impact of industrial development on selected groups, individuals, and units of local government might be identified, measured and explained; 2) to test the hypothesis suggested in the conceptual framework by analyzing the economic impact of industrial development on the Howard County economy over the 1947-1960 period.

Stuart, Alfred W.

1971 "Rural industrialization and population growth: the case of Arkansas." Civil Defense Research Project ORNL-AUD-4 (June). Oak Ridge, Tennessee: Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

This article looks at the decade of the 1960's, asking if it supports the trends of the 1950's. It is believe that the argument for rejuvenating rural counties and small towns so as to stem the tide of migration into the cities is based on events prior to 1960. This article discusses rural industrialization as a solution to the problems of urban growth.

Summers, Gene F.

1973 "Large industry in a rural area: demographic, economic and social impacts." Working paper No. 73.19. Final report to the Office of Economic Research, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology. Available from the National Technical Information Service, No. COM-74-10214. Reprinted in U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Senator Dick Clark, Chairman. Rural Industrialization: Propsects, Problems, Impacts, and Methods. Committee Print (April 19, 1974). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Our concern in this project has been to assess the impact of the Jones-Laughlin Steel Plant siting in Putnam County, Illinois on an array of economic, demographic, and social parameters of the host county and its surrounding area. (Author) This article analyzes how the character of rural areas and small towns is affected by industrial development.

Summers, Gene F. and Elwood M. Beck, Jr.

1972 "Industrial development and urbanization: a U.S. case." Working paper RID 72.8 (August). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

It is the purpose of this paper to examine the feasibility of industrial development in rural areas and small towns without urbanization. Our examination will begin with a consideration of some factors which appear to account for the past parallel of industrialization and urbanization. We will examine the current viability of the factors. Finally, we will report some results from our monitoring of a case study of industrial development in a rural area. (Authors)

Summers, Gene F. and Frank Clemente

1973 "Rapid industrial development, competition, and relative economic status: a study in human ecology." Working paper RID 73.10 (February). Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Center of Applied Sociology.

The goals of this paper are: (1) to examine the question of the distribution of economic benefits of industrial development as reflected in the concept of competition of human ecology, (2) to provide an empirical test of the ecological model, and (3) to relate the findings to the public policy. (Authors)

Summers, Gene F., Richard L. Hough, John T. Scott, Jr. and Clinton L. Folse

1969 Before Industrialization: A Rural Sociology System Base Study. Bulletin 736 (December). Urbana-Champaign, Illinois: University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station.

This publication presents basic trends of development (1945-1965) in the social system of two north central Illinois areas, with special reference to the economic and governmental systems. In one of these areas Jones-Laughlin Steel Corporation constructed a major facility in 1966. The authors anticipate that the components of the social system in the developing area are integrated sufficiently to cause some change in each sector following a dramatic change in the economic system. The non-developing area serves as a standard of comparison for changes. This report provides background information for several publications by Summers and associates which are mentioned elsewhere in this annotation.

Summers, Gene F., Ronald Shaffer, Frank Clemente, and James L. Moore

1973 "Social and economic effects of industrial development." Pp. 38-47 in James L. Moore (editor) Information Methods & Procedures for the Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Industrial Development. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources.

This paper delineates some of the regional characteristics which determine the extent of impact of industry of the socio-economic environment of a region, give examples of positive and negative social and economic impacts and enunciate some specific social and economic problems associated with industrial impact.

Tarver, James D. and Calvin L. Beale

1969 Relationship of changes in employment and age composition to the population changes of southern nonmetropolitan towns. Rural Sociology, 34 (March): 16-28.

The hypothesis of the study was that changes in the number of civilian workers, changes in the number of military personnel, and changes in the number of persons 56 years and over accounted for the differential patterns of 1950-1960 numerical population changes of nonmetropolitan towns in the South. The analysis shows that increases in the number of employed civilians and members of the Armed Forces were directly related to the 1950-1960 population changes. However, increases in the aged population resulted in an out-migration of younger persons. Finally investigation of the changes in the industrial groups of the employed civilians indicated that changes in manufacturing employment exerted the greatest influence upon the 1950 to 1960 population changes of southern towns. (Authors)

Tarver, James D.

1972 Patterns of population change among Southern nonmetropolitan towns, 1950-1970. Rural Sociology, 37 (March): 53-72.

The purpose of this article is to relate the patterns of population growth and decline to the industrial structure of southern nonmetropolitan towns and cities. The 1950-1960, 1960-1970, and 1950-1970 population changes of the 789 southern nonmetropolitan towns that had between 2,500 and 9,999 inhabitants in 1950 and were separately enumerated in the 1960 and 1970 censuses of population were analyzed. This study shows that the industrial structure of towns at the beginning of the decade exerted a pronounced influence upon the population trends during the ensuing decade. (Author)

Tennessee Town and City

1957 "Rx for prosperity: cash register hums. Lawrence County's out-migration grinds to a halt as new plants put men to work." Tennessee Town and City, Vol. 8 (July).

This article is about how Lawrence County stopped its out-migration by attracting industry to locate in the county. The article discusses the increase in industry demand and the rise in property values as two of the effects of new plants.

Till, Thomas E., Jr.

1972 "Rural industrialization and southern rural poverty: patterns of labor demand in southern non-metropolitan labor markets and their impact on the poor, 1959-1969." Austin, Texas: The University of Texas at Austin, Department of Economics (Ph.D. Thesis).

This work hopes to help remedy the lack of precise quantitative knowledge about employment conditions in Southern non-metropolitan counties. Specifically, it focuses on the private demand for labor in Southern non-SMSA labor markets, 1959-1969. After surveying previous research, it takes up in turn: first the question of how extensive was rural industrialization in the 1960's compared to SMSA growth; second, which industries are growing and declining in nonmetro areas; third, further characteristics of rural industrial structure; fourth, the explanatory forces behind these patterns; and fifth, the impact of growth on the poor. (Author)

Trautwein, Marvin W.

1961 "Effects of industrialization on the agriculture of an eastern Iowa community." Ames Iowa: Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

It is the general purpose of this thesis to consider the economic effects of industrialization on the agriculture of a community in Eastern Iowa. Thus study is concerned primarily with farm operators who take nonfarm jobs and remain on the farm. (Author)

Uhrich, Dwight G.

1974 "Economic impact of new industry on the Brookings Community: 3M a case study." Brookings, South Dakota: South Dakota State University, Department of Economics. (Master's Thesis).

The purpose of this thesis is to implement an economic model which will expose the costs and benefits (i.e. the economic impact) that 3M has had and/or is having on the Brookings economy. The model and the findings of the study can then be used to guide decision makers concerning the feasibility of future economic additions and expansions of the local economy.

Wadsworth, H.A. and J. M. Conrad

1965 "Leakages reducing employment and income multipliers in labor-surplus rural areas." Journal fo Farm Economics, 47, No. 5 (December): 1197-1202.

Based upon an analysis of a new manufacturing plant in Linton, Indiana the authors conclude: "1. The magnitude of the multiplier effect of new manufacturing employment depends upon the local labor situation and service capacity. In rural labor-surplus areas, the presence of excess labor and idle business capacity reduces the size of the multiplier below that expected in more rapidly growing areas. 2. In spite of the relatively low multipliers obtained, new industry in a rural area makes a positive contribution to local incomes and business activity.

Wadsworth, H.A. and J.M. Conrad

1966 "Impact of new industry on a rural community." Research Bulletin No. 811 (July) Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University Agriculture Experiment Station.

As part of a comprehensive study of economic and social adjustments in Indiana, the researchers analyzed the impact upon Linton, Indiana by the location of an aluminum chair manufacturing firm. The analysis indicates that new industry does not necessarily mean "substantial or rapid growth in income and employment" even though, in the case of Linton, there was a positive growth in employment, income and retail sales during the first year of operation. Moreover, benefits from the plant location extend beyond the community in which the plant settled. Thus the author suggests the creation of area commissions "to attract and assist industry and to preclude selfish competition between neighboring communities in order to facilitate continued industrial stability and growth in the area."

Wadsworth, H.A. and E.T. Englebrecht

1967 "Alternatives in Community and Resource Development." American Journal of Agricultural Economics (formerly Journal of Farm Economics), Vol. 49, No. 5, pp. 1198-1203.

A study was done to determine how growth in a particular industry would affect the total output of the industries in the area. The objectives of the study were "(1) determining the industrial composition of the area and (2) developing a concetual model which would describe, explain, and estimate effects of increasing demand in one sector on the total economy." (Authors) Input-output analysis was used.

Wahl, Purushotam Lal

1969 "An analysis of factors affecting supply price of labor in an industrializing area." Urban-Champaign, Illinois: University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics (Master's Thesis).

The study investigates the factors which affect the local labor supply in an industrializing rural area. Occupation, education, age, sex, marital status, income, specialized training, socio-economic status and whether a worker thinks his present job to be his main line of work were studied to determine their effect on the labor supply's wage desires for full-time job change, wage desired for part-time work and the number of hours offered for work. Data were collected from a 1966 sample of head of households in an industrializing area of rural Illinois. It was not possible to predict the values for the dependent variables with any degree of reliability based on least squares estimates. More predictive power may be obtained if various job mobility factors (such as attachment to present job, future plans and number of previous job changes) are taken into account. In relation to the factors actually studied, it seems logical to hypothesize a non-linear rather than linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Walker, James L.

1973 Economic development, black employment, and black migration in the nonmetropolitan Deep South. Austin, Texas: University of Texas, Center for the Study of Human Resources.

This study looks at the rural South, where employment opportunities have been traditionally differentiated by race. A question asked is whether the black community has shared equitably in the economic expansion. Black participation in nonagricultural economic growth in 224 nonmetropolitan counties in the Deep South is explored.

Walraven, Kornelis J.

1962 "Impact of new plants on local labor supply: Northwest Arkansas." Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas, College of Business Administration, Industrial Research and Extension Center.

Two divergent views on the operations of a labor market are tested in this study. The effects of newly established manufacturing plants on the size of a small area's labor supply is measured and analysed. This is a case study of a specific three-county area.

Walraven, Kornelis J. and John H. Opitz

1960 "Labor supply in northwest Arkansas, 1960." Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas, College of Business Administration, Industrial Research and Extension Center.

This paper illustrates and discusses the labor supply in various areas of Northwest Arkansas. The paper consists mainly of tables to illustrate the various types of labor forces in the different areas.

Wilber, George L. and Sheridan T. Maitland

1963 "Industrialization in Chickasaw County Mississippi: a study of rural resident." (January). State College, Mississippi: Mississippi State University, Agriculture Experiment Station.

This study is one of a series attempting to find out what happens in a low-income rural community when a new industrial plant moves in. Evidence was obtained from two sets of interviews, with workers in a furniture factory and with a sample of household heads in the open-country area around the community of Houston, Mississippi. (Authors) The report focused on comparisons between open-country residents and plant workers: (1) in relation to the process of selection for employment, "open country residents are unlikely to be employed in industry because of their age, sex, color, education, and so on, it also means that the type of person most likely to migrate to another area in search of a job--the young man--is provided with industrial employment at home." (2) In relation to socio-economic status, open-country residents improved their level at a lesser rate than plant workers since the plant opened. (3) The influence on farmers and farm operation is important especially in the increase of level of living for plant-worker-farmers. (4) Changes in social group memberships was essentially the same for plant workers and open-country household heads. (5) Opinions about the community and its institutions improved since the factory opened with plant workers the more favorable in their estimations.

Wilber, George L. and Sheridan T. Maitland

1958 "Effects of a new industry on a Mississippi community." Information Sheet 597 (July) State College, Mississippi: Mississippi State University, Department of Sociology, Agriculture Experiment Station.

A preview of some of the findings of a study of the influence of the location of a new furniture manufacturing company in Houston, Mississippi in 1954 are presented. Factory workers were younger and better educated than the heads of households in the rural open-country. Only 20 percent of factory employees were hired from the farm, one fourth shifted from another factory and 40 percent were recruited from other nonfarm occupations. Plant workers changed jobs more frequently than the open-country folks. The expectation of higher income and living level for factory workers was fulfilled. A substantially large percent of plant workers (97%) felt the factory had helped the community while only 70% of the rural residents thought so.

Wilcock, Richard C.

1954 "New firms and the labor supply in small communities." Current Economic Comment, Vol. 16, No. 4 (November): 3-15.

This paper comments on a significant labor market trend in the United States created by an increased amount of geographic decentralization in American industry . . . We are concerned here with the location of industry in small population labor market areas which are beyond normal commuting range of metropolitan centers. (Author)

Wilson, Charles MacArthur

1965 "The impact of industrial development on Lawrence County Tennessee." Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee (Master's Thesis).

The objectives of this study are: (1) to develop an analytical model by which the impact of industrial development on a rural community can be seen and measured, and (2) to test the validity of the model by analyzing the economic impact of industrial development on the Lawrence County economy over the 1954-63 period. (Author)

Yantis, Betty L.

1972 "The economic impact of industry on community services in seven municipalities in the Ozarks region of Arkansas." Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas. (Ph.D. Dissertation).

This study investigates the economic impact of industrialization on seven communities in the Ozarks Region of Arkansas. This impact is measured by changes in economic variables in both the public sector and the private sector of the community. (Author)

APPENDIX

JOURNALS CITED: PUBLISHER, EDITORIAL OFFICE, AND EDITOR.

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no p. vi in original